

In Washington

What's Going On by Robt. R. Reynolds United States Senator

There is growing appreciation in Washington for the fact that in the legislative rush to meet conditions presented by widespread unemployment, perhaps too little attention has been given to a constructive and permanent program for improving the status of the farmer. It has resulted in the current demand for immediate action. And there is strong evidence that it will come during the present session or at a special session in the fall.

If I may inject a personal thought into this column, I will say that if the choice were left to me, I would favor enactment of a farm program at the present session. I believe that the farmers want to plan for the future. I believe that their spokesmen are sincere and know what agriculture needs. I also believe that any program adopted should be designed to meet the needs of the man in overalls with the hoe and that it should be free from unnecessary red tape. So much for my own thoughts.

Obviously, those confronted with drafting farm legislation are faced with the nightmare of overproduction. Unlike industry, which is not seriously affected by varying weather conditions and certainly not by pests that destroy, the farmer cannot plan production to meet the demands. This has necessitated the use of federal funds to maintain falling prices and give the farmer some income when the prices for farm commodities are below the cost of production. It is the same whether called agreements to curb production, payments for conserving the soil or whatnot.

Those who are studying the problem, and it is a real problem, are impressed by the tremendous increase in the production by agriculture. For example, according to a federal report, in 1787, the year the constitution was framed, the surplus food produced by nineteen farmers went to feed one city person. In recent average years nineteen people on farms have produced enough for fifty-six non-farm people, plus ten living abroad. Productivity per farm worker increased steadily, and at very nearly the same rate in agriculture as in industry during the 75 years after 1850. Between 1910 and 1930, output per worker increased 39 per cent in manufacturing and 41 per cent in agriculture.

It is reported that between 1930 and 1935, agricultural production declined more than 10 per cent, due primarily to unfavorable weather. At the same time, because of unemployment in the cities, two million more people were living on farms in 1935, than five years before, and perhaps an equal number of youths remained on farms who would have migrated to cities if jobs had been available.

Moreover, as mechanical power on the farm increased in the twenties, it served to not only speed up production in agriculture, but add to production through the use of land no longer needed for horses and mules. All these things have added to the problem on the farm and made it more difficult to solve, or even adjust it, through the means of legislation.

Nevertheless, the farmer has been encouraged in the past to look to the government. Promises have been made to agriculture and only since President Roosevelt entered the White House have they been kept. And there is a new determination in congress to enact constructive laws that should give a new breathing spell to the man on the farm. He has not shared equally in the billions which have been expended. He is entitled to first consideration. And I am confident that in saying this I reflect the majority opinion of my congressional colleagues.

A sincere effort will be made to solve the most difficult problem confronting the country today—the farm problem.

COKER TRIPLETT GOES TO MAJOR LEAGUE

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saw fit to trade him to the Chicks (with Poco Taitt thrown in for boot) for our Mr. Wee Willie Duke. That was last winter. And although Wee Willie is doing right well for the Vols at the present writing, it's a safe bet that they wish they had Mr. Triplett back again. Not only is he worth many a game in that won column, but for the present at least he rates a value of something like 25 grand on the hoof. That's a lot of dough to have traded away.

Prexy Watkins is right . . . Mr. Coker Triplett does look like a mortal cinch.

Blue-eyed Coker is a big boy—five feet 11, weighs 190 pounds—and that's another point in his favor. The scouts set great store on size. They like 'em big and burly, and for a little tyke to crash the majors is

as difficult as the proverbial camel's squeeze through the needle's eye.

Yes, Triplett qualifies in size, speed, power and spirit. Furthermore, the kid loves baseball . . . it has been his one consuming passion since he broke in with Tallahassee in the Georgia-Florida League back in 1935. Fresh out of college, Trip's 340 batting average won him a trial with the Nashville Vols the next year and he promptly came through with an even better batting performance—.341 in 97 games.

For some reason or other, the Vols another guy in the outfield. Here lately, however, the clouting 23-year-old kid from North Carolina has been positively sparkling in the garden.

One of his latest field days was, fortunately, witnessed by a whole posse of Hawkshaws. That was Sunday over in Little Rock, Whot-or-their-known presence acted as a spur to his sparkle or not, Mr. Triplett certainly shone in dazzling style. In successive innings he dashed hither and yon all over the Travelers' spacious outfield to gather in drives labeled hits from the moment they left the bat.

Such fielding improvement, coupled with his known might with the bat, is bound to be inciting an avaricious gleam in the good eye of the scout.

True Courage

WHAT is courage? Many people like to be considered brave, but there is a difference between mere physical bravery and true courage. Alexander Pope, the renowned English poet, gives his concept of a brave man in these words: "A brave man thinks no one his superior who does him an injury; for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other by forgiving it." Oftentimes it takes courage to forgive an injury, but if the sense of forgiveness should be overshadowed by a belief in one's own superiority, the act of forgiving could in no wise be termed courageous. It certainly would fall far short of the standard set by Christ Jesus, who said (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." This admonition calls for true courage, for it requires humility and selflessness to meet its requirements.

Christ Jesus was the most courageous man that ever walked the earth because he was the meekest and most selfless. Never did he hesitate to say or do what he knew to be right, and always his speech and actions were prompted by unselfed love. He rebuked sinners unhesitatingly, and he sacrificed his human sense of life to show them the way of salvation. His ministry of healing and teaching stands for all time as the acme of selfless devotion to sin-burdened and suffering humanity. He was absolutely convinced of the truth of all that he said and taught, and neither threats nor efforts to destroy him could swerve him from his convictions or make him fearful. He urged his followers to do as he did, and thereby earned the hatred of selfish materialists. He knew, however, that immeasurable blessings would flow to all who should courageously and understandingly obey his admonitions.

In the world today there are many millions of professed Christians, but alas; too much diversity of opinion concerning the teachings and works of the master Christian. Why should this be so when Jesus so clearly mapped out the course to be taken by his true followers? They were to do the works that he did—works of healing as well as regenerating; they were to practice self-denial; they were to promote love and peace throughout the world; and they were in all circumstances to put their trust, not in material things, but in God. And, said he (Matthew 7:20), "By their fruits—their accomplishments along such lines—"ye shall know them."

Courage of the right sort is sorely needed in the world today, the moral courage to subdue self, to be humble, pure-minded, free from resentment, ready to return good for evil. Such courage is a rebuke to animal courage, of which there is a superfluous. Concerning this, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 28, 29): "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course. If they keep the faith, they will have the crown of rejoicing."

This much to-be-desired crown should not be considered as something to be hoped for in some future existence, but as a joyous sense of harmony and spiritual dominion to be striven for and attained here and now. It requires real courage to win and wear this crown, courage to stand firmly on the side of Principle against selfish desires, and oftentimes against the scoffs of sinners. . . .

There is nothing more ennobling than courageously forsaking material beliefs for spiritual understanding, for this transition requires humility and unselfed love. Also, it affords deep satisfaction to know that whatever is accomplished through courage born of unselfed love, blesses not only the individuals directly concerned, but, in some degree, all mankind as well.—The Christian Science Monitor.

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THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

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side—in the conflict between Japan and China.

But it is known that the state department is very much concerned, the navy is recruiting up to war strength and concentrating fighting ships, munitions and supplies at our Pacific naval bases, the army and the marine corps are getting into fighting trim and the government is rushing its new military airplane program, in its own factories and those of private contractors.

Add those facts up to the certainty that the "cash-and-carry" provisions of the Tillman neutrality resolution give Japan all the advantage, the fact that the people of the Pacific coast and Hawaii still fear Japan as an enemy getting ready to strike without warning, the recent expressions from Filipino leaders regarding their insistent demand for independence and begging Uncle Sam not to leave them at Japan's mercy, and the traditional policy of America to do all in its power to maintain the integrity of China, and you have the makings of a pretty little war scare.

Odds Against Japan

Some observers of international affairs here believe that Great Britain is similarly concerned over the China-Japanese situation and that that is why the British government has been making overtures to Mussolini, designed to remove the friction between England and Italy in the Mediterranean and so leave England free to protect her interests in the Far East, which are distinctly in China and opposed to Japan.

Should it come to a showdown, it is regarded as certain here that the United States and Great Britain would be found standing shoulder to shoulder on the side of China and against Japan.

But even a series of events such as would lead up to such a demonstration would have a decidedly jittery effect upon the American people, and would quite certainly focus the attention of congress and the administration to the exclusion of almost everything else.

Labor Party in 1940

The political effect of a foreign war or war scare has, historically, always been to harmonize the American people and make them forget their political differences for the time being. Likewise, it has always been to exalt the administration then in office, and the President, who, under the constitution, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

It would be a scandalous overstatement to say that anybody in Washington is hopeful that such a war situation will develop; the precise contrary is more nearly true. But it is a contingency which is getting serious attention from many of the ablest political leaders.

The labor situation is beginning to take on political aspects, with the presidential campaign of 1940 in the offing. The retirement of Mr. Roosevelt's friend, Major George L. Berry, senator from Tennessee from the presidency of labor's non-partisan league, and the election of John L. Lewis to succeed him, is regarded here as a move toward putting a new labor party into the field in 1940.

That Lewis will be its candidate is regarded as doubtful, but he will be the dominant force.

DR. MATHESON IS FATALLY INJURED

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school in Texas one year before deciding to take up the practice of medicine. He completed the course at the North Carolina Medical college, at that time at Davidson, later moved to Charlotte. He then studied and was graduated at the medical school of the University of Maryland.

After completing his studies, he started practice in Belmont, in Gaston county, and practiced there a few months before moving to Charlotte. Studied in Vienna. In 1912 he went to Vienna to study and there made many friends among the world's leaders in the medical profession, and himself gained a name as an outstanding specialist.

After his return from Vienna he became associated in the practice of medicine first with Dr. Charles Misener and later with Dr. E. Reid Russell. When the latter gave up his practice and moved to Asheville on account of his health, Dr. Matheson continued to practice alone until 1917, when he joined with Dr. Peeler as specialists in eye, ear and throat diseases.

In 1920 they established the Charlotte Eye, Ear and Throat hospital. In 1923, they were joined by Dr. H. L. Sloan. The hospital has grown to a national reputation, and its doctors have achieved a like fame. Many from all parts of the south and many sections of the east have been patients at the hospital.

Dr. Matheson was a World War veteran, having served overseas at Hospital Unit O from 1917 to 1919.

He held membership in the Mecklenburg County Medical society, the North Carolina Medical society, the Tri-State Medical society, the American Medical association, the American College of Surgeons, the Southern Medical association, the Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological society, and the American Medi-

cal association of Vienna.

Dr. Matheson is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Frank A. Linney of Boone, and Mrs. Colin Payne of Mooresville; a brother, W. L. Matheson of Mooresville; and six nieces and nephews, four of them children of Mrs. Linney and two children of Mrs. Payne.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

(Continued from page four)

It is easy to generalize about the pitiful plight of the southern share cropper, but any generalization is apt to be shot full of holes by the facts. Doubtless many sharecroppers are in distress, but I met one the other day on the shore of Lake Okeechobee who was not complaining.

This young farmer rented 49 acres of land on share last winter, to grow string beans. He agreed to pay the owner of the land one-quarter of whatever he got for his crop. Late in May he sent the last of his beans to market. He walked into the owner's office and gave him a check for \$1,600! He had sold his crop from forty acres for \$6,400. Another tenant farmer, renting from the same owner, made more than \$30,000 this year on tulips and gladiolus, grown in the South for the northern market.

MARRIAGE . . . church blessing

A great deal of fuss is being made by some church people because a minister of the Church of England volunteered to read the marriage of the ex-king, the Duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Wallis Warfield, the service of his church at the wedding American divorcee. What the Rev. Mr. Jarline did was not to marry the couple, but to give the blessing of the church to a marriage which had already taken place, when the Mayor of Monts performed the ceremony according to French law.

The French take the sensible view that marriage is a civil contract. Any part the church takes in it is superfluous, so far as the legality of the marriage is concerned. That is the legal view of marriage in most, if not all, American states. A minister performing the ceremony is acting as an agent licensed by the civil authority, and has to report to the civil government, every marriage contract in which he participates. It was nearly 100 years after the first colonist settled in America before the church was permitted to have anything to do with marriages.

Democrat Ads Pay

Is This Democracy?

Last October two gentlemen representing the Democratic party walked into the school building at Cove Creek and assured certain teachers that to keep a position in Cove Creek High School, money must be given to the Democratic Campaign Fund. A member of the local board opened my door and showed me the names of the teachers and the amount of money each teacher had pledged to the support of the Democratic Campaign Fund. He asked me how much money I would give to this Fund. Upon telling him that I had not yet decided to make a donation, he assured me that it would be necessary to make a contribution if I wanted to hold my position. Thinking a few minutes, I decided to give \$20.00, which amount was more than the majority of teachers had pledged, but was less than one other teacher had pledged.

After this gentleman had left my classroom, I recalled a statement made by another member of the local board in August. His statement was, since I had refused to return to his home to room and board for the fourth year, he would see that I did not retain my position.

Upon further reasoning with myself, I walked into the hall to change the amount of my contribution to \$25.00 so there would be no question about the money. To my surprise, I found the Chairman of the County Board of Education in the hall. After telling these two gentlemen that I had changed my mind, one of them slapped me on the back and assured me that I had nothing to worry about, for I was a staunch Democrat.

If you recall the articles written by Mrs. Harris, you know how the election was held.

When I paid the \$25.00, October 30, 1936, I took my check to the County Superintendent, and he refused to take it, for I had made the check to the Democratic Campaign Fund. He informed me that the Democrats could not allow checks made in such a manner to go into a bank which had a Republican cashier. Finally, I made the check to the County Superintendent, and this check has his endorsement with the endorsement of the Chairman of the County Board of Education.

I wonder if the Democrats of this county expect intelligent citizens to support them, if they allow school officials to make such demands and promises?

Juanita Worthington



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